

## EXHIBIT A - Pending Claims

1. (previously presented) A method for increasing a boundary layer strength of a ceramic workpiece comprising the steps of:
  - providing a workpiece consisting of ceramic, the temperature of which is not elevated above room temperature and which does not comprise zirconia;
  - providing a tool which has at least a partially rounded contour with a predetermined diameter, the tool comprising at least the same order of hardness as the ceramic workpiece;
  - contacting the ceramic workpiece with the tool within a predetermined surface area, said predetermined surface area being less than the total surface area of the ceramic workpiece and being selected based upon the composition of the workpiece;
  - producing a plastic deformation on the predetermined surface area;
  - and
  - generating internal compressive strain within the ceramic workpiece in the vicinity of the predetermined surface area;
- wherein the predetermined diameter for the tool does not exceed a critical value ranging from about .1 mm to about 4 mm, the critical value depending upon the composition of the ceramic workpiece selected such that, upon contacting the ceramic workpiece with the tool, generation of damage in the form of brittle fracture processes in the predetermined surface area is

substantially avoided and the boundary layer strength of the ceramic workpiece is increased.

2. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the critical value ranges from about .1 mm to about 1 mm.

3. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the tool has an inherent momentum and is directed onto the ceramic workpiece surface at rest, on which the boundary layer of the ceramic workpiece is deformed by introduction of the momentum of the tool.

4. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic workpiece surface is subjected to plastic deformation in a plurality of predetermined surface areas over the surface of the ceramic workpiece by repeated blows of the tool or by the application of a plurality of tools acting upon the ceramic workpiece surface.

5. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises at least one sphere, which is driven onto the ceramic workpiece surface by means of a blasting installation, operated on compressed air or on an airless blasting means.

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 5 wherein the material of the sphere comprises the same or a similar material as that of the ceramic workpiece to be machined on its surface.

7. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises a hammer.

8. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises a nail.
9. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises a roller.
10. (previously presented) A method of increasing a boundary layer

strength of a workpiece consisting of ceramic comprising the steps of:

contacting the workpiece consisting of ceramic in which, the temperature has not been elevated above room temperature and does not comprise zirconia, with a tool having a predetermined diameter and has at least a partially rounded contour within a predetermined surface area, the tool comprising at least the same order of hardness as the ceramic workpiece, said predetermined surface area being less than the total surface area of the ceramic workpiece and being selected based upon the composition of the workpiece;

wherein the predetermined diameter for the round contour tool does not exceed a critical value ranging from about .1 mm to about 4 mm, the critical value depending upon the composition of the ceramic workpiece selected such that upon contacting the ceramic workpiece with the round contour tool, generation of damage in the form of brittle fracture processes in the predetermined surface is substantially avoided and the boundary layer strength of the ceramic workpiece is increased.

11. (previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the critical value ranges from about .1 mm to about 1 mm.

12. (previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the tool has an inherent momentum and is directed onto the ceramic workpiece surface at rest, on which the boundary layer of the ceramic workpiece is deformed by introduction of the momentum of the tool.

13. (previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the ceramic workpiece surface is subjected to plastic deformation in a plurality of predetermined surface areas over the surface of the ceramic workpiece by repeated blows of the tool or by the application of a plurality of tools acting upon the ceramic workpiece surface.

14. (currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein the tool comprises at least one sphere, which is driven onto the ceramic workpiece surface by means of a blasting installation, operated on compressed air or on an airless blasting means.

15. (previously presented) The method of claim 14 wherein the material of the sphere comprises the same or a similar material as that of the ceramic workpiece to be machined on its surface.

16. (original) The method of claim 10 wherein the tool comprises a hammer.

17. (original) The method of claim 10 wherein the tool comprises a nail.

18. (original) The method of claim 10 wherein the tool comprises a roller.

19. (cancelled)